

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:
T.T. London 3s./d.
On Demand 3s./6 3/4d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Copyright 1918, by the Proprietor.

August 22, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 92 " 84

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.84

August 22, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 84 " 93

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
2s. PER ANNUM.

SO27 日六月七

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918.

四月廿二日香港人

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW FRENCH ADVANCE.

OVER TEN THOUSAND GERMAN PRISONERS.

SERIOUS THREAT TO THE ENEMY'S POSITIONS.

London, August 20. The battle position is becoming extraordinarily interesting, for General Mangin's advance to-day means that the enemy will probably be forced to retire from the Vesle and Aisne positions to the Chemin-des-Dames. The French now threaten to cut not only the Aisne line but also the Chalons-Roye-Lassigny line. Moreover, any further deep thrust would carry General Mangin to the Ailette, and force the gates of the Chemin-des-Dames. General Humbert's Army on General Mangin's left continues to progress in the valley of the Oise, where the Germans are stubbornly resisting. The French Press expresses satisfaction that the latest British advance in the Lys sector has freed the important mining centre of Calonne.

A Steady Advance.

London, August 20. Reuter learns that General Mangin's Army has captured the village of Cots and Vezaponin and has taken to-day 2,800 prisoners by three o'clock in the afternoon. To-day's maximum advance at Cots is three miles over most difficult ground. The French are on the plateau east of Tariers and are progressing towards Camelin. The Germans are stiffly resisting at Hill 160, east of Le Mesnil. Attacks are proceeding.

Thousands of Prisoners.

London, August 21. Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of August 20, says:—This morning's advance was on a front of twenty miles from Pimpres to Fondoy. During the night the Germans brought up fresh divisions from a long distance in the rear and the Jaeger Division, the captors of Mount Kemmel, were shifted from the Soissons region to resist General Mangin's shock. These reinforcements were of little avail, for three hours after the attack had begun the French had passed forward for an average distance of two-and-a-half miles on the whole front. Thousands of prisoners were taken. The German infantry fought well, but the artillery was feeble and aviation was practically nonexistent. The whole German front line was passed an hour after the attack began. The most difficult part of the operation was the passage of the Audincourt Ravine, the northern edge of which was the German main line of resistance.

More Captures.

London, August 21. A French communiqué says:—South of the Aisne, after a bitter struggle, we captured Beauvais. In the course of yesterday's advance between the Marne and the Aisne we took five hundred prisoners. East of the Oise we attacked in the morning on a front of twenty-five kilometres from Baille to the Aisne. On the left we reached the southern borders of the forest of Oise and the outskirts of Carlepont and Caisnes. In the centre we captured Lombarty, Bleris and Courdelle. We gained a footing on the plateau north of Vassens. On the right we captured the villages of Vezaponin, Tariers, Caisnes-en-Almont, Oisy and Cauvill. We made an advance of four kilometres on the whole front. Over 8,000 prisoners were taken and altogether over 10,000 prisoners have been taken since August 19 between the Oise and the Aisne alone.

Germans Getting "Nervy."

London, August 20. Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on August 20, says:—Our patrols have maintained a steady pressure on the withdrawing enemy and have inflicted considerable casualties. The enemy manifestly continues to be in a jumpy condition. Early this morning he furiously barraged the La Clyste Scherpenberg Road as, apparently, a protective movement, for no infantry movement followed. In our advance near Vieux Béquin all the objectives were gained. Enemy troops that are now falling back belong to the Sixth German Army, commanded by General Von Qasset, while General Von Barnhardt is the Corps Commander directly concerned. As the latter's writings embrace tactical theories to fit every conceivable position, it remains to be seen how far these are vindicated in practice. Much rain has fallen during the night, but the ground is still good going.

Pessimistic German Soldiers.

London, August 20. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the evening of the 20th inst., states:—If the German retirement is according to plan, they must now be confronted with a situation which must complicate their calculations. The hasty abandonment of Merle on the 18th inst. was doubtless due to an unexpectedly obtaining possession of the dominating contour east of Merle.

An Order signed by General Schischkowitz, General von Hattier's Chief of Staff, states that the homeward mails of the Second Army have been specially examined, disclosing wholesale disregard of the regulations, officers and men writing "exaggerated accounts of the enemy success, making false statements regarding casualties, food, clothing shortage, etc." The Order points out that writing pessimistic letters is a punishable offence. It is definitely stated that the 418th Infantry Regiment refused to attack Puisieux recently and sent a letter of protest to the Regimental Commander.

Nineteen officers, and 843 men had been taken prisoner in Flanders up to last night. The enemy's losses are most heavy.

British Progress.

London, August 20. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states:—There is local fighting on both banks of the Scarpe. We repulsed attacks south of the river against posts which we had established east of the enemy's former line. We advanced a short distance east of Fampoux, after sharp fighting in which we took prisoners. We gained further ground astride the Lys and also took Lepicq. We are eastward of Merle and have repulsed a raid north-east of Loo.

Congratulations.

London, August 20. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has telegraphed General Rawlinson his warmest congratulations to all concerned for the magnificent success recently gained by the Fourth Army.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW FRENCH ADVANCE.

Further Aviation Successes.

London, August 20.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—In the early morning of the 19th inst., we very successfully attacked Phalempin aerodrome south of Lille. We dropped many bombs at a low height and machine-gunned ground targets. We hit several aeroplane sheds and started big fire. We drove off enemy machines which attempted to interfere. All our machines returned. We also bombed Bapaume Docks, Boisiel Railway and a number of dumps. The total weight of the bombs dropped during the day was fifteen and a half tons. We brought down fourteen aeroplanes and drove down seven uncontrollable. Seven British machines are missing.

New British Attack.

London, August 21.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked at 4.55 this morning on a wide front north of the Aisne and are progressing satisfactorily.

We completely repulsed strong attacks against our new positions north of the Scarpe. We slightly improved our positions in the neighbourhood of Fampoux and advanced our line during the night between Feuillet and the Lava River. We captured Le Touret. English troops carried out a successful local operation on a mile front in the Loo sector. All our objectives were taken and a number of prisoners captured.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

Rumours of a Rupture.

London, August 21.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, it is officially announced that the Council of Ministers on the 20th inst. finally approved of a Note reciprocating the German outrages whereby twenty per cent of the Spanish mercantile marine has been sunk and over a hundred Spanish lives lost, and declaring that any fresh torpedoing will be followed by the seizure, as a temporary measure for the duration of the war, of German ships anchored in Spanish ports to an amount corresponding to the sunken Spanish tonnage. Instructions to this effect have been sent to the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin, and it is hoped the German Government will recognise that this decision is not incompatible with the strict neutrality which Spain has always observed and intends to observe.

Reuter's correspondent at San Sebastian says that Senor Dato, the Foreign Minister, denies that the Government has received a Note from Germany intimating a rupture in relations.

THE LONDON BUS STRIKE.

Women Workers' Claim.

London, August 20.

The London streets continue to be busier. The tram strike is spreading. The point at issue is becoming absorbed in a general argument that women workers are doing the same work as men and are entitled to the same pay. The strikers' Unions confer to-morrow, when important decisions are anticipated. The great majority of railway employees continue to work, but efforts are being made to bring them out. The trams are overwhelmed with traffic, adding enormously to public inconvenience.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

London, August 20.

The Times states that though a definite decision is awaited, it is probable that the representative of India at the periodical meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet, will be the Secretary of State for India.

DUTCH POLITICS.

London, August 20.

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague states that M. Nolens has declined to form a Ministry.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN SUBMARINE VENTURE.

London, Aug. 20.

An Italian naval communiqué reports that submarine F-7 crossed the mined areas of the upper Adriatic and entered the Gulf of Quarnero where it torpedoed and sank a large Austrian steamer after which it returned safely to its base.

ANOTHER AERIAL ATTACK.

London, Aug. 20.

The Air Ministry reports: On the night of the 19th-20th we attacked aerodromes, railways, hangars and trains, and various ground targets were bombed and machine-gunned. All our machines returned.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

London, Aug. 20.

There is an increase of British imports of £12,067,263 and a decrease of exports of £6,189,237 as compared with July last year.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Aug. 20.

An Italian official message says: We repulsed strong attacks on Cornone lines on the southern slopes of Sasso-roso, inflicting heavy losses.

AUSTRIAN SEAPLANES CAPTURED.

London, Aug. 20.

An Italian naval communiqué says: Two Austrian seaplanes bombed Bari but subsequently fell into the sea and were captured.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

French Make Further Progress.

London, Aug. 20.

A French communiqué states: Between Matz and the Oise we have continued to make progress. We captured Premières notwithstanding a desperate resistance and reached the western outskirts of Lassigny. Farther south we succeeded in debouching on Thiescourt woods. On our right we captured Pimpres and pushed as far as the southern outskirts of Dreslicourt. North of the Aisne in completing our success between Carlepont and Fontenoy we captured the village of Morsain. The number of prisoners we have taken in this region since yesterday reaches 2,900. Three German aeroplanes were felled yesterday.

Enemy's Awkward Position.

London, Aug. 20.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on the 19th in the evening, says: Simultaneously with General Mangin's attack east of the Oise General Humbert attacked from Le Hamel on the right of the Oise, north of Ribecourt, to Bois-des-Lages which is midway between Roye and Lassigny. Thus the enemy who has hitherto been fronting west to Generals Humbert's, Debucy's and Rawlinson's armies is now menaced on his southern flank. General Mangin's two attacks on the 17th and 18th brought his troops at one point barely two miles from General Humbert's and the conjoined attacks of the two armies secured the line which is advancing along both banks of the river and on our left is causing the enemy serious anxiety for his position between Bois-des-Lages and Lassigny. The German resistance is desperately hard. We have reached a stage corresponding to that of the Germans at the end of March and beginning of June when our reserves began to arrive and restored the advantage of initiative by successful flank attacks. The enemy is now using his reserves and however he may grudge the necessity of having to waste them in a defensive battle, which in the end can only be the prelude to retreat, he still possesses some thirty fresh reserve divisions in addition to 400,000 youngsters of the 1920 class and our successes have been most carefully planned and manfully won.

A French communiqué says: There were reciprocal bombardments in the regions of Lassigny and Dreslicourt. Between the Oise and Aisne we occupied last night the village of Vassens, north-westward of Morsain. An enemy abortive raid occurred westward of Maison-de-Champagne. German aeroplanes bombed Nancy last night; six civilians being killed and twenty wounded.

Further Advance.

London, Aug. 20.

General Mangin re-attacked to-day on a ten mile front between the Oise and the Aisne. The advance is proceeding well. A maximum depth of two miles has been attained and five hundred have been taken prisoner.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We advanced our line to the neighbourhood of Vieuxberquin on the Outersteene road prisonering 152. We repulsed four attacks on posts north-eastward of Chilly. We successfully raided a post westward of Bray. Our patrols made further progress between the Lava and Lys rivers, being now eastward of the Parisis-Merville road.

SUBMARINES OF THE FUTURE.

Lord Milford Haven's Prediction.

Land wars, river fights, explorations, surveying. The evolution of the so-called capital ships or line of battleships, was long drawn out. For many years the Channel Fleet consisted only of ships sometimes built in two or three, but always changing.

In delivering the Rede Lecture recently, Admiral the Marquis of Milford Haven expressed how deeply he felt the honour which had been bestowed upon him that day. It had an additional value to him because it coincided with the year in which he first fifty years ago—put on the blue jacket with the anchor buttons. The University had also paid the Navy which he had the honour to represent an additional honour in oboeing for that occasion the anniversary of the great battle fought 124 years ago, which was known by a date and not a locality, and also of the action between the Shannon and the Chesapeake 105 years ago, and the return of the Grand Fleet from the Battle of Jutland with its line intact.

The enemy ships after the Jutland battle were greeted by their Sovereign as victorious, but ever since his people had asked him in vain for the proof of victory. Our great, silent unrelenting line of blockading ships in the far north were on that morning two years ago as unbroken as they had been ever since the beginning of the war, and so they stand to-day.

Together with this ship there appeared in this country an entirely new class of ship, which was given the very descriptive title of battle cruiser. In this case speed was placed first, and in this type, too, it looked as if if we had become seized by megalomania.

"This should be mentioned to the Admiralty," Lord Milford Haven remarked in an aside, "but I am not connected with it now."

The lecturer then referred to the changes in the equipment and

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Aug. 20.

The silver market is steady.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

Two Candidates in the Field.

In consequence of withdrawals,

there are only now two candidates

for the election of a Justice of the

Peace to serve on the Legislative

Council during the absence

of the Hon. Mr. Pollock.

The nominations close to-day.

The two candidates are

Mr. A. R. Lowe, proposed by Mr.

Andrew Forbes and seconded by

Mr. Evan Ormiston; and Mr. H.

W. Bird, proposed by the Hon.

Mr. David Lansdale and seconded

by Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E.

The election, which is confined

to J. P.'s, will take place on

Wednesday next commencing at

4 p.m., and it will be held, we

NOTICES.

EXPANDED METAL

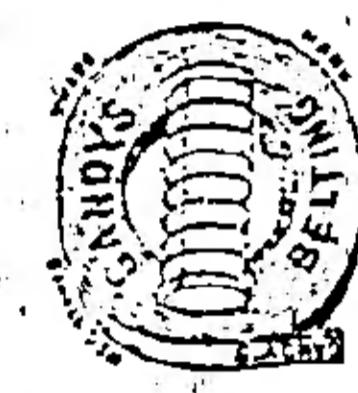
FOR PLASTER WORK AND RE-INFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.

AS
USED IN
NUMEROUS
IMPORTANT
WORKS
IN
GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA.

STOCK LIST, PAMPHLETS, AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.
Quotations for description of Machinery or Engineering Plant or application to
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Machinery Dept.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

GANDY
BELTING

SOLE AGENTS—

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.

QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND
14 to 15" CABLE LAID
CIRCUMFERENCE
5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND
3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

LEMO'S.

BROOKE'S
FINEST

Lemon Squash.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK
MACGREGOR
& CO.15, Queen's Road, Central.
Telephone No. 75.HONGKONG JAPANESE
MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Massagers, have this day formed the above Massager Association.

MR. U. SUGA & MR. I. HONDA
MRS. A. SUGA & MRS. S. HONDA
54 Queen's Road Central.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-building and engineering works. Largest and best assort stock in the Colony.

SINCON & CO.,
(Established A.D. 1880.)
HING LUNG ST. Photo 515.

NEW FILMS
JUST ARRIVED.
PRICE MODERATE.

MEE CHEUNG
PHOTOGRAPHER
Ice House Street, Telephone 1013.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORLTAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDSTAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Located on the Food, Refreshment, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
First-class singing Orchestra renders selections from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply:— W. BARKER,
Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Vol. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. MITCHELL,
Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District, 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.
Telephone 812. MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southgate, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,

In which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO. LTD.

AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

The undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Yorkshire

Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and
Macao for the OVERLAND, HUDSON
and CHANDLER Motor Cars, and
the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.
KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD. TEL. K. 226.

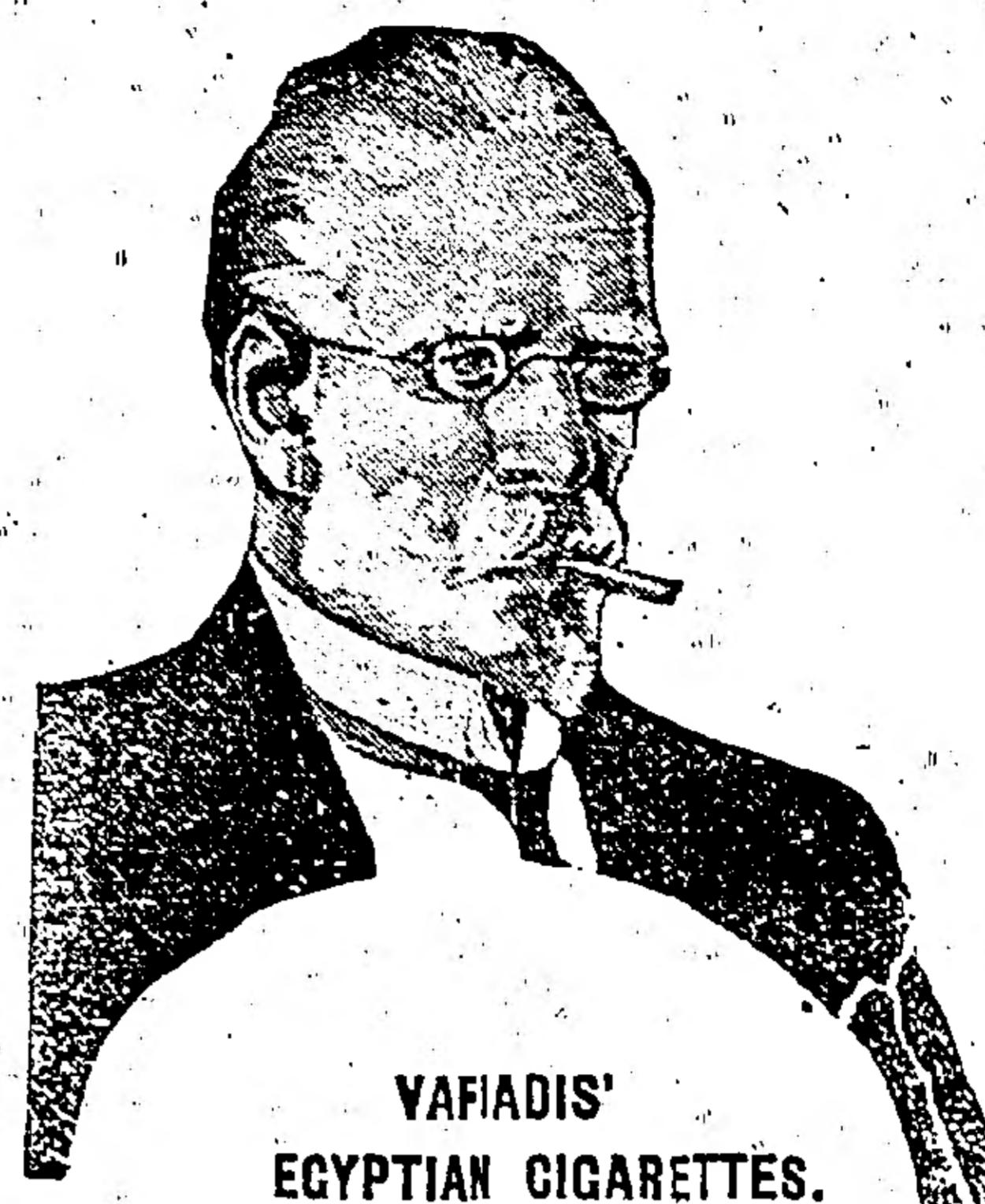
PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.

VAFADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Mournful Meeting.

An Amsterdam message says that the general meeting of the Daimler Motor Company was a mournful event. The chairman said that since they had been placed under military control the prosperity of the company had been endangered. It paid \$1,550,000 in taxation as compared with Krupp's \$1,500,000; though Krupp's was infinitely bigger. The dividends of 30 per cent. would be continued by the company drawing upon its capital.

H. M. S. Eagle.

Mrs. Page, wife of the American Ambassador in London, has launched a new British warship on the Tyne, christening her H.M.S. Eagle on the First Lord's invitation expressly approved by the King. The Royal Naval Ensign and the Stars and Stripes flew side by side over the ship. Mrs. Page spoke of her privilege in christening the Eagle, and told how deeply she was touched by the graceful courtesy of America's comrades-in-arms in naming a new man of war after the United States national bird. Admiral Hailey acknowledged the effective co-operation which has existed for more than a year between the American and British Navies.

Reclamation of Land in
Mongolia.

Since the last days of the late Ching Dynasty efforts have been made to reclaim the lands in the districts occupied by the Mongolians of the 13 Banners on the border of Mongolia; but so far only about 20 per cent. of the fertile land there has been reclaimed and made arable. This slow progress has been due to the lack of funds. On his arrival at the Capital, General Tsai Cheng-kuang, Lieutenant General of Suiyuan, has made a proposal to the Central Government to start the reclamation work on a large scale. It requires a sum of \$5,000,000 to carry out his plan, and he suggests that such a large sum should be appropriated from the proceeds of the sale of land etc., to be refunded to the Government in a period of 50 years. His plans have been endorsed by most of the Cabinet Ministers and will be brought up for consideration at the next Cabinet meeting.

A Christmas Eve Scene.

An action for alleged slander brought by a Horsey butcher, Mr. Horace Jackson, and his wife against a retail provision dealer in the Horsey-road, Mr. Albert Jackson, and his wife was begun in the King's Bench Division recently. Plaintiffs, alleged that Mrs. Jackson went to their shop and made suggestions against defendants' character. On Christmas Eve she was said to have gone there again and to have swept aside meat and sausages from the counter into the muddy street. Plaintiff had to close his shop, causing him great loss. For the defence it was stated that the words complained of were not used, and that Mrs. Jackson called at the shop, that was to ask for a small amount of rent that was due. The hearing was adjourned.

Birmingham, and Civic Beauty.

It was decided to form a Civic Society at Birmingham recently, the object of which is to stimulate wider concern for beauty in the city. Lord Plymouth, in supporting the scheme, insisted that the society might exercise a potent influence on the great reconstruction schemes after the war. He described the aims and methods of the London Society, of which he is president, and emphasized the importance of foresight and a central plan in town development. Mr. Neville Chamberlain said that hitherto there had been no society to focus public opinion on matters of taste in architecture. The city had been allowed to grow up in a haphazard way and with unfortunate results. He believed that the mere existence of a society of that kind which made it its object to see that beauty with utility should be considered in all the outward aspects of the city would make people think of the artistic and economic side of what they were producing.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

EABLES traders throughout the
World to communicate direct with
English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a

complete commercial guide to London and its

suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial

and Foreign Markets they supply.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.

in the principal provincial towns and in

districts centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be for

warded freight paid, on receipt of Postal

Order for 25s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise

their trade cards for 6d, or larger advertisements from 2s.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY, LTD.

5, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

TEL. 2030. HONGKONG.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.,
6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Gallant Wireless Operator. Presiding at a meeting of the Marconi Company in London, the chairman related the story of a gallant wireless operator. When a submarine attacked his vessel, the operator secured communication with a land station, but, finding an American cruiser, in a position to give earlier assistance, he remained in the room, trying to get into touch with her. Although the cabin was in a most exposed position, he decided to leave, and underwent shelling for an hour. Then he got a satisfactory reply from the cruiser. As he finished the message, a shell decapitated him. But the timely arrival of the cruiser saved the vessel.

Charles Dickens Home. The Dickens Fellowship, which has just raised £1,000 for the purpose of providing the works of Charles Dickens in Braille type for the blind, is about to co-operate with Sir Arthur Pearson in establishing a permanent "Charles Dickens Home" for soldiers and sailors blinded in the war. A suitable house has already been secured at St. Leonards, and it is proposed to raise a fund of £150,000 in order to acquire the freehold of the estate, furnish and equip the establishment, and so to endow it so as to obviate the necessity for intermittent charitable appeals. It is intended to organise a national Dickens pageant at an early date, and for this many leading authors and members of the theatrical profession have promised their support.

U. S. Navy Hospital. The American Navy is to have its own hospital in London. For this purpose Mrs. Guest, wife of Captain Guest, M.P., has transferred to the American Red Cross her residence at 26, Park-lane, known as Aldford House. Mrs. Guest: before her marriage was Miss Amy Phipps, of Pittsburg. Aldford House was built by Mr. Alfred Best, the friend and partner of Cecil Rhodes, and occupies an entire block, with an elaborate roof garden and an ample lawn. As an American naval hospital the house will contain 50 beds and will provide for both officers and men. The surgeons and attendants will be from the medical corps of the United States Navy. On the official record the new institution will be known as "American Red Cross Hospital No. 25." It will be the 25th hospital which the American Red Cross has established in England. During the first three years of the war, Mrs. Guest used her Park-lane house as a private hospital for British officers.

Dr. Clifford on the War. A forcible pamphlet, "Our Fight for Belgium and What it Means," by Dr. Clifford, has just been published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. Dr. Clifford was actually in Germany in the last week of July 1914, for the purpose of attending a conference of the Churches' Peace Alliance at Worms, where he found mobilisation in full swing. The conference had to be cut short; but even when crossing the Channel for home "an intense" was our desire for peace that we drew up a statement, intending to publish it in England in favour of a rigorous abstinence from joining in the war." But subsequent knowledge of our Government's efforts to preserve peace convinced Dr. Clifford that it was as just as it was necessary that we should go to war "in an entirely unselfish service for the good of mankind." Now, in the fourth year, "it is a world fight for the self-government and liberty of small States that is at stake. Lose that and all is lost... Belgium must be freed from the grip of the Kaiser and his soldiery. Again they must own their own homes, restore them, and obey their own Sovereign. There must be no uncertainty. No limit must be put on their autonomy." As for the future, we must not confound our judgment of realities "by our own wishes and desires or our weariness of the war." The military majority in Germany means to keep all in can; and "the Court of Berlin is more dangerous in diplomacy than in war. We shall win the war; but we shall require the utmost care not to lose the peace."

NOTICES.

MOUTRE PIANOS

COMBINE ALL THE ESSENTIALS THAT GO TO MAKE UP AN IDEAL INSTRUMENT FOR THIS CLIMATE AND ARE BACKED

by guarantee for five years.

Prices from \$425.00

S. MOUTRE & CO. LTD.



GENERAL NEWS.

VICAR FINED.

£95,752 at Masonic Festival. The sum of £95,752 was announced recently as the result of the 120th anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, held at the Connaught Rooms, W.C. This total was received from 4,332 stewards, the largest Board of Stewards at any festival of any of the three masonic institutions. The attendance, as well as the amount collected and the number of stewards, was a "record" in the history of the institution.

The Rev. Ambrose John Wilson, D.D., vicar of St. Mary's, Oldham, and Mary M. Rowntree, his sister-in-law, were summoned for assaulting Dorothy Olive French, an omnibus conductress, where he was fined £5. On May 19, a summons against Mrs. Wilson, the vicar's wife, for alleged assault was withdrawn. Mr. John Hodge, M.P., Minister of Pensions, addressing a meeting on behalf of maimed sailors and soldiers at Newington said that his design was to see justice done for those who had made so many sacrifices for their country. He had a fund of £90,000 to provide pensions for these men, and he had set up in business 1,200 men who had been disabled. He had received an offer of £5,000 for the fund, but the gift which he cherished most of all was a contribution by a poor widow of six penny stamps.

Jewellery Hidden in a Chimney. At Westminster Police Court recently, before Mr. Cecil Chapman, Gretian Albano, 27, an Italian, formerly a magician at a music hall, and now described as a deserter, and Edward Slaughter,

26, described as an absconder from military service, were charged with stealing and receiving jewellery, valued at £270, belonging to Mr. J. Harris, Grange-gardens, Eastbourne; jewellery valued at £200 from Prince's Hotel, Piccadilly; and bank notes from the Madeline Hotel, Marylebone. It was stated that the police attach considerable importance to the arrest of the men in view of the alleged robberies at Lord Rhondda's flat and other West-end houses. Inspector West said that in company of Inspector Barrett and Sergeant Forn he visited premises at St. Luke's road, Clapham, on June 1, and found the prisoners in a back room, which was only opened after they had threatened to break it open. The lady stated that Albano, whom she addressed as "Mr. Bassi," was the occupier of the room, and that Slaughter was frequently with him. On searching the premises the officers found the identified property up the chimney, also a cheque book, and the registration and military papers of both prisoners. The prisoners were remanded in custody.

COAL IN SOUTHERN ALGERIA.

Will it be Exploited?

Le Courier Colonial states:—Recently, in the course of training members of the "Foreign Legion" in modern military tactics in southern Algeria, trench diggers struck a rich bed of anthracite coal. The discovery has aroused a great deal of interest in France and Italy, where the coal question is in a most acute stage.

Geologists now recollect that in 1908, G. B. M. Flaman, a scientist specialising on Algerian formations, called the attention of French geologists to the peculiar characteristics of the geological strata in southern Algiers, which were almost identical with those

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN
Central District. Apply to
The Hongkong Land Investment
and Agency Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—Detached SIX
ROOMED house in Mac-
donnell Road, large verandahs,
closed verandahs, numerous
bath rooms, garden, etc. Im-
mediate occupation. Apply Box
242 or Telephone 2624.

A SHOP in Nathan Road,
KOWLOON.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on
Shameen, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED.—FLAT or HALF
HOUSE. Apply Box 1420
c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—HOUSE IN
GOOD LOCALITY with
all conveniences. Apply Box 1421
c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—SMALL FLAT
or bungalow from Septem-
ber onwards. Replies, giving full
particulars, to Box 1418 No. c/o
"Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—An experienced
BUSINESS MAN to take
charge of out-port branch office.
Bond required \$10,000. Address
Box 1411 c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph."

NOTICES.

Do away with the Difficult Part of Office Work
BY ENLISTING THE
DALTON
ADDITION, LISTING AND
CALCULATING MACHINE
IN YOUR SERVICE
MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL
TELEPHONE 1385
AGENTS IN FOOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW, AND CANTON.
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

Our Dress Circle
only seats 170,
so do not wait
until Saturday night
to see

"The Mark of Cain";
but book your seat
at once
and
at Anderson's.

NOTICES.

NOTICE

THIS is to warn the General Public not to negotiate D/Order, No. 7938/93, for 10 Bls. Yarn (David Lighthouse 6s) issued by the Undersigned on the 8th August, 1918, in favour of Messrs. LUN ON & CO., LTD., on the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., have been declared lost and are now considered as null and void and duplicate orders have been issued in favour of the said firm.

Since the accidental discovery of the coal under the training field, several railroads have continued the prospecting, and have found in many places at a depth of only 10 feet, beds of excellent coal varying in thickness between 50 and 80 c. (20in. to 32in.). Engineers have estimated the deposits within a square kilometre at not less than 30,000 tons, which could easily be handled by the military railway now leading from the training camp to the coast (the Colomb-Barker road). A ton coal sells for 150. (about 30 dols.) a ton in Algiers and 250. (about 70 dols.) further inland, the find represents a huge fortune, especially as the first 30,000 tons could shortly be followed by many other thousands.

It is not too much to say that had France put down the borings suggested in 1908 it would not be in so critical a position to-day in regard to fuel for its factories.

By Order of the Board of
Directors
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 19th, 1918.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.

RAINCOATS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
SLIGHTLY SOILED
AT GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES.

REXONA.

THE RAPID HEALER, A COOLING, SOOTHING,
HEALING ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ALL ERUPTIONS
AND IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN.

USEFUL FOR ECZEMA, STINGS OF INSECTS
AND ALL KINDS OF INFLAMMATION.

Sold in tins 75 cts. and \$1.25.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE 16.

A CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT

"FLETCHER'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION."
Made from the formula of one of the most distinguished
Professors of Tropical Medicine.
INSTANTLY ALLAYS IRRITATION AND CURES
AFTER A FEW APPLICATIONS.

FLETCHER & CO., LTD. THE PHARMACY.
22, Queen's Road Central.

CAKES
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY
IN ALL VARIETIES.
VICTORIA CAFE
(Next to P. & O. Office)
TELEPHONE 2667.
24, Des Vœux Road Central.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST.

PHONE NO. 1116.

NOTICES.

G. R.

NOTICE

BRANDY!

For Connoisseurs.



THE BRANDY



WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 610.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918.

THE NEED FOR CONSTITUTIONALISM.

Among the many lessons that the war has served to bring home to humanity there is none more forcible than that which was so tragically demonstrated in the case of Russia, i.e., that for national existence and prosperity ordered rule and administration are first essentials. Looking down the line of events since August, 1914, and at the history of every civilised state for centuries before, one sees that a unified and efficient control of all peoples has coincided with advancement, whereas mob conduct and anarchical dissensions have only resulted in a disastrous disintegration followed, in some cases, by a total collapse and even absorption by other peoples. The Roman Empire should have provided a sufficient object lesson to modern folk, but, obsessed to the extent of feeling righteous, the Russian proletariat sought only to remove the irksome authority existing without first providing an enlightened equivalent. What followed will go down to history as the greatest tragedy of the war, for Russia, having entered as a nation to fight against the tyranny of force, is now victim to numberless parties and sects within her own borders, all seeking by force to exert their particular will on the others. And in addition her chaotic condition is providing the very opportunity for exploitation that her original enemy so much desired. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of any particular group there is something essentially wrong in the fundamental view-point of them all, and, until there is a reversion to that constitutionalism which a modern state must have as its basis, one cannot hope for improvement or legitimately sympathise with any one faction.

Russia is not alone in her condition for the case of China presents something of a parallel. Since the first Revolution, matters have been much the same as they are now, and it is high time that reason was absorbed by the contentious elements. Not only are two great groups still unreconciled and waging internecine war, but bodies of bandits, some with alleged higher missions and some out frankly only for plunder, are making merry just where and how they please. The Northern group might justly feel that to it alone belongs the right to govern, but the Southern party might be just as truly convinced that it has a democratic mission and should direct and control the constitution. To review all the facts would be waste of time, for there is only one conclusion that can be come to, and that is that both parties are at fault. Each claims to seek the good of the country, yet adopts an attitude that is disastrous in the extreme, more especially so at this time when China could mean so much to the world. Instead of seeking a compromise or ways and means to effect a constitutional fusion of their aims, force is resorted to, giving the unscrupulous every opportunity to profitably harass the population and depriving the millions of people within the country of that sense of security and trust out of which springs national pride. Not until there has been a purging of that egotistical selfishness from both great parties can the other peoples of the world look to China for much improvement.

Russia has supplied a word that at once describes the class of men that civilisation finds an anomaly in its midst—Bolshevik, and he exists in every country. In Ireland, where there is much room for disagreement, there are "Bolsheviks" among Sinn Feiners and even Orangemen; in England, rabid and fervid extremists come under the same title, and, in fact, the wide world over there is a class of men who inevitably see through their distorted vision the need of forceful resistance. Ideals worthy of all, practice might be the cause of their animosity, but so soon as they lose sight of the imperativeness of a central authority willingly obeyed, they become the most dangerous reactionaries and as such are a menace to the civilisation that gave them birth. Ordered and controlled progress may be slow, but it is the only progress that counts. In these days when an unprecedented fight is being made against a great array of force, the danger within the national fabric of every country is likely to be overlooked, but humanity has a formidable enemy in a perverted expression of that very freedom which it is fighting to save. A cohesive national spirit in which all are content to strive constitutionally for a general uplift must be the aim of all nations, for those peoples that are content to permit a full expression of every visionary's ideals and the other more dangerous activities that are given such a cloak will find that they are not only undermining their own existence but are condoning the very negation of that communal freedom which is civilisation's greatest gift to humanity.

Our Public Buildings.

In the course of his most admirable letter which appears in our issue of to-day (and which is worthy of all consideration because it is so full of sound, constructive reasoning) Mr. A. H. Harris takes up what is a really important public question when he refers to the present most unsatisfactory condition of the City Hall, Theatre and Museum and to the circumstances which have militated against long-desired improvements being effected. As is well known, these three institutions are all housed in one block of buildings which was presented to the Colony many years ago by the Princely House and which is vested in a Board of Trustees. It is this circumstance which necessarily results in nothing being done to convert the premises into a really up-to-date set of buildings, for the Trustees naturally consider, we believe, that the cost of such a scheme could not be expected to be borne by them. Thus it is that the institutions go on, as Mr. Harris so well puts it, eking out a miserable hand-to-mouth existence while the public meantime years for improvements which are never effected.

What is Needed.

What is obviously needed, of course, is that the present set of buildings be either pulled down or completely transformed.

Everyone appreciates the generosity of the donors in originally presenting the premises to the Colony, and no doubt the place

adequately met the needs of former generations. No one, however, can say that it suffices for present-day requirements. The shortcomings of the Musuem we have often commented upon before, while the Theatre Royal is admittedly a very poor substitute for what such a place should be. Structurally defective, it is unbearably hot in summer and decidedly draughty in winter, while its general appearance is anything but cosy or attractive. The various rooms in the City Hall section are also of most inconvenient size for the holding of meetings, etc. Mr. Harris is right when he urges that a Library, Museum and City Hall are institutions which should be Government-controlled, and, with him, we have no doubt that if such places were provided and run on modern lines by the Government, the matter of erecting a really attractive theatre would quickly be solved by the public, or, alternatively, by some enterprising syndicate. The whole question undoubtedly needs looking into, and we sincerely hope that as a result of Mr. Harris' letter some steps will soon be taken to bring the Colony into line with other Settlements in the Far East.

A Hard-Worked Staff.

We have on more than one occasion felt justified in indulging in criticism of some aspects of Hong Kong's postal service, but it would indeed be unjust if the voluminous report just issued by the Postmaster General for the year 1917 were allowed to be passed over without a deserved compliment being paid to the hard-working staff of this organisation. A glance through the figures given shows that the work is constantly on the increase in every department, the number of bags despatched, received, or handled in transit, the work of registration and the parcel post, all showing a big advance on the year before, with a corresponding increase of revenue to the public funds. The short-handed staff has undoubtedly worked under disadvantages, the uncertainty of mails and special rushes of work making the duties by no means light.

The Postmaster General himself pays a high tribute to the "way the staff has worked with cheerfulness for long hours", and we feel that the public generally will heartily endorse his sentiments. Our Post Office is not a perfectly organised and controlled institution, as we have often pointed out, but the fault lies rather in the policy of staff economy which at times is responsible for faults that could easily be avoided. But to the hard-working staff who strive so well to keep pace, the public owes not a little gratitude.

DAY BY DAY.

HE DOES MUCH THAT DOES WELL WHAT HE DOES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of Japan's declaration of war against Germany.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6/16d.

Danish Consul.

Mr. Asge Hvalsoe, Danish Consul to Singapore, is passing through the Colony.

The Health Return.

During yesterday there were notified one fatal case of spotted fever and one non-fatal occurrence of diphtheria, both sufferers being Chinese.

Typhoon Damage.

Nineteen fishing boats and nets in Mire Bay, the property of the villagers, were destroyed by the typhoon on the 15th inst. The damage is estimated at \$830.

St. George's Society.

We are asked to state that Mr. P. S. Cassidy, of the Hongkong Bank, has taken over the Hon. Treasurership of the St. George's Society and would be obliged if members would send in their subscriptions for the current year as soon as possible.

Possession of Shots.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court to-day with being in unlawful possession of six packages of shots without a permit.

Defendant pleaded that he was not aware that a permit was necessary for possessing air gun shots.

Mr. J. R. Wood imposed a fine of \$5.

Siamese Royalty.

There arrived in the Colony yesterday, on the way to Singapore, His Highness Prince Prabandh of Siam, the former Siamese Minister to Germany, Austria Hungary and Denmark. His Highness is accompanied by Princess Prabandh (his wife), Princesses Pantip, Chantaret and Devakai (daughters) and Princes Devatai and Towdevs (sons).

Distinguished Visitor.

Brigadier-General Sir Wm. Manning, the new Governor of Ceylon, is passing through the Colony on his way to take up his new duties. He comes from Jamaica, where he has been Governor since 1913. He is accompanied by his aide-de-camp, the Hon. Mr. Robert Trefusis, and Mrs. Trefusis. The distinguished visitors this morning spent a few minutes in the Supreme Court. Sir William Rees Davies, who was sitting at the time, left the bench and escorted the party round the building.

Snatcher Sentenced.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when charged at the Public Court to-day with snatching a rattan bangle, mounted with gold, from the arm of a boy in the custody of another boy in Wellington Street. Inspector Brown said the boy was going along Wellington Street, when defendant followed behind him, seized his arm and stole the bangle. Defendant then ran away, but a District Watchman on duty in the vicinity chased him and eventually effected the arrest. A previous conviction was registered against defendant and Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced him to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Torpedoed Experience Recalled.

A Chinese youth pleaded guilty when charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with stealing two spanners, a pair of pincers and a screw-driver belonging to Mr. Knight, of the American Express Company. Inspector Browne said Mr. Knight's motor cycle was kept in the alleyway of the American Express Company's new premises and the tools were kept in a box fastened to the cycle. Defendant gained admittance into the alleyway, stole the tools and went away with them. Defendant was observed by a fok of a neighbouring shop. The fok chased defendant, who was ultimately arrested by an Indian constable. Defendant admitted the theft and related an account of his experiences. He said he had been employed in several warships. On one occasion the ship on which he was employed was torpedoed. He was rescued by a passing steamer. He was unemployed at present. His Worship sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks on the last day.

Alleged Assault.

SALT REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

INTERESTING SUPREME COURT CASE.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICES.

BEFORE

CORRESPONDENCE.

"The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the 'Hongkong Telegraph'."

THE COLONY'S DEVELOPMENT.

"To the Editor of the 'Hongkong Telegraph'."

Sir.—Mr. Bowley's interesting contribution to the housing and development question in the Colony, embodies me to put forward, with permission, some thoughts upon the same subject which have been in my mind for a long time past.

Kowloon. Access.—Is there sufficient pier accommodation for the public? If my memory serves me aright, a few years ago the only public pier was the stone and concrete one opposite to Kowloon City. From that far eastern point right round to Leichikok on the west all landing places were private and many of them of but a flimsy kind. It is true that there was a small Police and Military pier opposite to the Kowloon station which the public were allowed to touch it; but I doubt if there was a right of way. The Star Ferry Co. also had its pier at the end of the public road—the Salisbury Road—at which the Government had reserved some public rights; but the landing steps were so awkwardly situated, perhaps designedly so, that they were almost impossible to use. Since then a good pier has been provided close to the Star Ferry pier which appears to be a public pier and not exclusively a Police and Military one, and so far so good. A recent Ordinance provides for the Government resumption of public ferries and from this rather belated move nothing but good should come—including the provision of good piers and boats, public landing places and cheap tickets.

Building Land.—What is being done to facilitate the development of the residential and business land on the peripheries? Is there any comprehensive survey in existence of the ground from Leichikok to Yau Ma Tei with all its hinterland? What is needed, I submit, is a comprehensive plan to take showing all present and prospective main and side roadways; plots reserved for Government and for public purposes; lots available for residences and those available for shops, factories, and godowns. Residential lots should be classed according to the minimum capital that must be spent on buildings. It has long appeared to me that the haphazard way in which good and poorer quality houses are now scattered about Kowloon, the want of system in the roads, etc., must tend to the lowering of property values and does deter the public from taking up residence except under stress due to the absence of any other available spot. How often have sewers, drains, etc., been laid and relaid in the road. Everything has long pointed to the extension of business, etc. (particularly of Chinese westwards towards Leichikok, but what has been done to encourage it or to render it possible? If Chinese and others are allowed to see what are the intentions of the Government towards future development I am confident that land would be rapidly taken up and occupied to the benefit of the exchequer and of trade. Plans should be exhibited in all Police Stations, Post Offices and provided for all architects. What an opportunity has there not been, and still may be, for a man of ideas and a D.W.P. to immortalise their names—is there no Aston Webb in the Colony? When the public and not the favoured few know what lies in the future they can be trusted to take advantage of opportunities. Is it to the advantage of the Colony to have its properties in the hands of a few Companies and large private owners who may be said to be "in the know" when anything is moving or about to move? A similar plan in regard to the Prys East reclamation and Moravian Hill sites should be prepared and rendered accessible to the public.

The Peak.—I have been surprised that no comments have been made on the action of the Government in purchasing for its right for a State or City to expect the above three institutions to be

own use several of the few residences available for the professional and business public of Hongkong, thereby rendering the housing problem more acute. It is true that only a few properties so far have been purchased; but it is rumoured that other houses will be acquired. I am not in any way opposing the provision of residences for Government officers; indeed I have, in common with numberless others, long maintained that these should have been provided years ago. My point, now is that the Government possess the skilled staff, the land, and the capital required to provide new residences. This it should do and not cut into the small market open to the men, who help to make Hongkong, and to provide its revenues. Few of these men have the capital required to build, but they desire to rent and they see that no houses are available for rental. Owing to the extensive purchases of foreign properties by Chinese and others on the higher levels, the localities that remain for the business and professional European are becoming fewer and fewer. The Government should assist development and not induce contraction.

Public Buildings.—It is a surprising fact—and it is, I think, a fact—that apart from the very handsome deed of the City Hall and fountain to the Colony by Sir Robert Jardine many years ago, the few public buildings that Hongkong possesses have been donated by our Indian compatriots. The University, Saam's Institute, Helena May Institute for Women, Ellis Kidderminster and Belilio Schools are all cases in point. The Englishman has made his money in the Colony and taken it away with him. The Cathedral has long cried aloud and in vain for an Endowment Fund and for a Church House with Chapel of Ease for Sunday school and similar work. An attempt has been lately made to provide a Chapel of Ease by utilising one of the transepts of the Cathedral—this has spoilt the interior symmetry of the building and deprived the public of much-needed space during important and largely-attended public services. In my opinion it should never have been allowed. I must not, however, omit reference to Sir Paul Chater's liberality in connection with St. Andrew's Church at Kowloon. But I am also concerned with and refer to public buildings as that term is generally understood. May I touch upon four of these, viz., a Public Library, a Museum, an Assembly or Town Hall, and a Theatre? At the present time these four necessary adjuncts of the civic life of a Colony or a State are all housed in one building—the gift of one leading House and vested in trustees. The building has long cried aloud for re-erection and improvement. May I appeal—and if my appeal is supported by the public I am sure that the public-minded and generous representatives of the late Sir Robert Jardine will willingly and liberally respond to it—may I appeal to the trustees to make public the deed of trust and the present financial position of the City Hall, with a view to a revision of the Trust Deed in the near future and to reconstruction on a different line? The above four named institutions are all necessary and each is represented in any self-respecting Continental town, in every State-worthy of a State's existence and name, and therefore surely should be found in a first-class Colony as in Hongkong. A Free or Public Library—this is essentially an institution which should be provided by Government, whether that of a State, City, or of Hongkong, supported by the subscriptions of readers and the benefactions of public-spirited residents. A Museum—this again is essentially a Government institution to be supported out of rates and assisted by the donations of Scientific Societies and by wealthy benefactors. A good and well decked Museum is a liberal education. In Hongkong all dockets should be in at least three languages. A City Hall for public meetings—this again is essentially a public institution to be supported out of rates. By no possibility can it be

A Shanghai Casualty. The following cablegram was received in Shanghai recently from the Secretary of the War Office, London: "Captain L. G. M. Kidd, 6th East Kent Regt., admitted 10th Red Cross Hospital, report, 11th August, eight gunshot wound right forearm." Capt. Kidd, who was a member of the 6th of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., was wounded in France in October, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Who Killed Robert Troubridge?

See if you can solve the riddle to-night at the Victoria before the commencement of part 5 of the "Mark of Cain".

THE DUBLIN
REFUSILIERS.

You who sit huddled o'er the fire,
Peering your piece like ill-fed orones.

Have you no loftier desire
Than digging up long-buried bones?

Pretending that you do not care
If England lose or England wins.

You sit and sulk and snivel
There—

Nursing your precious secret
Sins.

The Scot who steps into the line,
Striving to stem the common fit,

Does not in ceaseless rancour
Whine

Of Flodden Field or red
Glencoe;

Or allies from across the sea.
Make haste our granaries to fill—

Nor do they hint at Boston tea
Or little stunts like Bunker's Hill.

Sick of your everlasting song,
We strove to take it as our task

To remedy your ancient wrong,
Give you the freedom that you ask.

But you, apparently, would claim
To leave the bitter, take the sweet;

Make England's sacrifice her
shame,

And count your triumph her
defeat.

Oh, Ireland! If you would indeed
Prove yourself worthy to be

Free,

Then hearken to the present need
Of those who keep your liberty.

If you prize freedom as your
pride,

Then strike for it with all your
heart,

And shame on him who'd stand
aside,

Content to play the coward's
part!

The Argus.



EVERYBODY IS IN IT
THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

S.S. "JUTLANDIA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from San Francisco, with general cargo and cargo transferred from the S.S. "ARAKAN." Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that the cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, and must also complete assignment of existing rights and claims against the Dutch steamer S.S. "ARAKAN" as required by the Division of Operations of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, the 26th August, 1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within one month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 28th August, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1918.

BATH ROBES

Made of good Cotton Crepe, cut to our own pattern on loose easy lines and not "skimped." The coolest and most comfortable wraps for bath or negligee wear, and very useful for Bathing parties.

Inexpensively priced at
\$3.00 \$4.00 & \$4.50 EACH

MACKINTOSH

CO. LTD

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 28.



WEAR
"PHENIX" SOCKS!

STOCKED
IN
LISLE
@ 75cts.
+
SILK
@ \$1.50
+
CASHMERE
@ \$1.00
WITH
OR
WITHOUT
CLOCKS.

"PHENIX" stands for all that is best in gentlemen's hosiery, the wearer being assured of the utmost value.

NEW SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

Wm. POWELL LTD. SOLE AGENTS.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

THE BIGGEST VALUE IN
STANDARD PRICE RECORDS.
NO OTHERS OFFER SUCH
GREAT ARTISTES AT THE PRICE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 1322.

WORTH HAVING.

D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S

PERFECTION

SCOTCH.

AVOID

IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central

Hongkong.

NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS

Having retired from the FOREIGN BUSINESS, which has been taken over by the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. under the terms of the new merger of Express Companies in the United States, all communications for WELLS FARGO & CO.—including travellers' cheques—should be presented to the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

ARNHOLD BROS & CO., LTD.
SHIPPING DEPT.

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1300.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.
SHOULD YOU REQUIRE R-PAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAIGNEAU. Code A.B.C. 5th Ed.
SAICON.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS
KHANH SAIGON.
General Engineers, Boiler makers, Coppersmiths,
Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights,
Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED
ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.
BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

P. N. HULME, Manager. Telephone 300.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SELUN,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd of August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd of August at 10 a.m.

Claims must reach us before the 27th of August, 1918, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Kangnungwha, Taianchan, from Shanghai.
Kwongshunyuen, from Yokohama.
Honjuncu, from Tokio.
Leesaiyi, Benan Hotel, from Shanghai.
Lauingkey, Great Eastern Hotel, from Shanghai.
Kazuo Medono, Matsubara Hotel, from Osaka.
Choyshwang, Care, Kongshan, from Shanghai.

Nicholson, Hongkong Hotel, from Yokohama.

Teak, from Kobe.
Yuenchinghong, c/o Sunglaihang, from Shanghai.

Chonggeonleong, from Suma.
Tamura Matsubara, from Osaka.

Luibunchoan, Stag Hotel, from Amoy.

Floria Vanleer, Hongkong Hotel, from Yokohama.

Hungyoungchun Co., Shutohung, from Kaijo.

Bibis, from Peking.
Cheongsinglao Taipaoctai, from Shanghai.

T. KING, Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 26, 1918.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL SYMBOL	MEANING
1. (RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2. ▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3. ▼	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4. △	East (N.E. to S.E.)
5. ○	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6. ×	Gale expected to increase.
7. +	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Water Signal will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Signal.

The Signal will be displayed at the masthead of the starboard signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, and at the masthead of the signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-ki-wok, and the flagstaff near the Flag Officer's Quarters at Lai-ki-wok.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

The Signal will be displayed at the masthead of the starboard signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, and at the masthead of the signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-ki-wok, and the flagstaff near the Flag Officer's Quarters at Lai-ki-wok.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

The Signal will be displayed at the masthead of the starboard signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, and at the masthead of the signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-ki-wok, and the flagstaff near the Flag Officer's Quarters at Lai-ki-wok.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a Night Signal has been displayed, it means that, on account of a change

SEQUEL TO BURGLARIES.

Five Chinese before the Magistrate.

Five Chinese, including two women and a small boy, appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning on different charges in connection with recent burglaries.

Inspector Grant said the defendants, all in one family, resided for a short period on the top floor of No. 281, Queen's Road Central. During the month of August several burglaries and a larceny occurred in that block of buildings and also a burglary was reported as having happened in Jervois Street. The latest report made to the Police was on the 18th inst. On the 19th inst., the Police were informed that the burglars were residing on the top floor of No. 281. A party of police raided the house, but found it had been vacated. Upon enquiry, it was ascertained that defendants had removed to No. 36, Hillier Street. A second raid was decided on by the Police, and on reaching 36, Hillier Street, it was found that the fifth defendant, a woman, was standing at the window near the door and she was observed throwing a pawn ticket through the window. The pawn ticket, after being recovered, was found to relate to a piece of clothing identified as having been stolen from 233, Queen's Road Central on the 18th inst. On the person of the third defendant, another woman, several pawn tickets were found and one of these was for a water smoking pipe which was identified as having been stolen from 64, Jervois Street. In the front part of the room, in the drawer of a small table, a quantity of pawn tickets were found and some related to part of the property stolen from 227, Queen's Road Central. The second defendant had been identified as having taken part in pawning the stolen clothing. In a basket a varied collection of new house-breaking implements was found, these having apparently been made recently. A considerable quantity of stolen property, including umbrellas, walking sticks, an opium pipe, and a hot water bottle, was found. The block of buildings was so constructed that from the top floor entrance could be gained into the neighbouring houses. The doors and windows of the houses in which the burglary occurred seemed to have been forced opened by implements similar to those that were found in the defendants' residence. In the charge room, defendants denied committing burglaries, and the two women alleged that the burglaries were the work of the two male defendants. Inspector Grant stated that there was no direct evidence against the small boy. The total amount of the articles stolen was estimated at \$300. Several articles including a gold set of buttons had not yet been recovered.

His Worship said he wished to commit defendants for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

Inspector Grant stated that it would be more convenient to deal with the case in the Police Court, as there would be many witnesses.

His Worship finally agreed that before defendants be sent to the Criminal Sessions for trial, evidence should be taken.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

THE GLENDINNING FUND.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir.—The Treasurer of the above Fund, Mr. A. Balen, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, would esteem it a favour if the lists held by the various Clubs and individual collectors were returned immediately to him with cheques or cash for the amounts subscribed. The Fund closed yesterday, the 21st inst.

The lists will be duly published, and a meeting convened at the Police Reserve Headquarters Club for the purpose of deciding the manner in which the Fund should be administered.

Yours etc.
F. C. JENKIN.

Hongkong, August 22, 1918.

DECIMAL COINAGE.

A Home Paper's Comment.

For an hour of Randolph Churchill! Those "damned dots" are on us with a vengeance! We learn that the Association of Chambers of Commerce, the Bankers' Institute and the Decimal Association mediate a revolution of our coinage, as if we had not enough to rattle our nerves with the war and high prices. The good old penny is to be transformed into 4 or 6 mils (not decided which); the familiar "tanner" is to be dignified with the title of 25 mils; and the dear, very dear, "bob" is to be baptised as a half-florin or 50 mils. Of course everybody admits that the decimal system is simpler and more sensible than our present coinage. But we were the authors of these Bills to beware how they upset ordinary people with their mils and florins in the present excited state of public nerves. They will have another. "Wood's pence" affair on their hands, and a Dean Swift will not be wanting to the occasion.

Within the British Empire several different coinages are used. In the Dominion of Canada the American dollar reigns. In the Federated Malay States, Hongkong and Singapore, the Mexican dollar (nominally 2s) is the standard coin; while in India and Ceylon the rupee (just raised to 1s 5d) is the medium of commerce. Australia, South Africa and the West Indies use the British coinage, with a different design on some of the Australian coins, florin, shilling, etc. Is it proposed to impose a uniform decimal coinage upon the Dominions and Colonies? It is a fact that the cost of living depends a good deal on the standard coin. In all the Latin countries, France, Spain, and Italy, where francs, lire, and pesetas, of the value of 10d or thereabouts, are the national or current coin, living is cheap, as it is in the rupee countries. In the dollar countries, the United States and Canada living is dear. There is too much reason to fear that under the proposed decimal coinage bill the florin (2s) will take the place of the shilling as the coin in which retail prices will be fixed, and the cost of living will be raised proportionately.—*Saturday Review*.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, C.B.E., state:—

Parades, Central, 5.30 p.m.

Monday, August 26.—No. 2 Company.

Friday, August 30.—No. 3 Company.

Uniform, helmets and spikes.

The above Parades will be inspected by a Superintendent at 6 p.m.

Police School.

Mr. T. H. King, D.S.P., reports the following as having Passed with Credit:—

No. 6 Platoon.—Cr. Sgt. 512 J.M.S. Resario and P.C. 973 A.G. de Rech.

No. 1 Platoon.—C.S.M. Wilks, P.C. 492 J.H. Mead, P.C. 627 Pearson, P.C. 681 Clark, Actg. Sgt. 728 Battie and P.C. 666 Rutherford.

Mounted Police.—Trooper 495 Kew.

Belts.

On and from Monday, August 26th, Belts will be worn on all Parades and Police Duties by all ranks below the rank of Company Sergeant Major. This order applies to Search Supervisors.

Ambulance.

Members of this Unit will draw Belts at Headquarters Office at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 27th.

Forthcoming Marriage.

The marriage is to take place at Macao on the 28th instant of Mr. George S. K. Kwok and May, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Law Yuklin. Dr. Lew was formerly Chinese Minister to London.

A Birthday Celebration.

An old Chinese woman was fined \$2 at the Police Court to-day for being drunk and disorderly. She was taken to the Police Station in an ambulance. This morning she told the Magistrate that she was merely enjoying her birthday. The Government for its failure to

JAPANESE RICE RIOTS.

Serious Disturbances in Kyoto and Osaka.

The disturbances which started a week ago at fishing-centres in Toyama Prefecture, owing to the high price of rice, have (says the *Japan Chronicle* of August 13) now spread to cities like Kyoto and Nagoya, where there have been more serious riots than elsewhere, the troops being called out in Kyoto. It is to be noted that in these places the poorer classes have not received any appreciable benefit from the war in the form of increased wages, unlike the workers in other cities, who are comparatively quiet.

At about 9 p.m. on Saturday (10th instant) about 400 people living at Yonagawa, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto, raided the shop of a rice-dealer named Numata Teiichiro, at Takase, Hichijo. Having had warning of danger, he had put out the street-lamp and closed his premises. The mob broke down the lamp and furiously hammered at the door until the police arrived on the scene, and succeeded in dispersing them. An hour later the demonstrators returned, and with large stones proceeded to break down the door of the rice-shop, but were again dispersed by the police. Some of the demonstrators then made an attack upon a police-box at Hichijo, while others made visits to all the rice-shops in the neighbourhood. Those dealers who put up placards announcing they would sell rice at 30 sen from the following day escaped attack, but the others were made the targets of stones thrown by the mob. Ultimately the police arrested several ringleaders and took them to the Hichijo police station, whereupon the demonstrators swarmed in front of the station and demanded the release of their friends.

Higashiochi, Kanjo, Kyoto, like Yonagawa, is inhabited principally by poor people. A rice shop at Sanjo, from which the Higashiochi people usually obtain their supplies, announced on the 11th instant that rice would be sold at 29 sen to 103 people to the extent of 5 go per head. The prescribed number of buyers was quickly reached, and hundreds of others angrily demanded rice at the same price. Stocks at this shop were not sufficient to meet the whole demand, so the mob visited other rice-dealers and took what rice they wanted, paying only 28 sen per shi.

At Nishijin 2,000 people are reported to have gathered on the Minatogawa on Sunday evening (11th instant), and were addressed by several speakers on the high price of rice which was attributed to unscrupulous practices by rice-dealers. The crowd numbered about 1,000 at midnight, and went down the Minatogawa and gathered in front of some rice-shops at Tamada-dori and neighbourhood. The crowd, however, refrained from any acts of violence, and gradually dispersed.

In response to the request of Mr. Mabuchi, the Governor of Kyoto-fu, at about 11 p.m. on the 11th instant the military authorities detailed 50 cavalry and 50 infantry to assist the police in suppressing disturbances. On the evening of the 11th instant a rice-shop known as the Tensho Shoten, at Imamiya, near Osaka, the proprietor of which is Chairman of the local guild, announced the selling of rice at 52.5 sen as against the market price of 55 sen. The local people unfortunately misunderstood the offer, and thought sales would be made at very low prices. Many men and women swarmed to the shop, and were very angry when they found the price asked was 52.5 sen. They tore down the signboard, and showed signs of making a further attack on the shop, when the proprietor agreed to lower the price to 40 sen. This price was further reduced to 30 sen, and ultimately to only 25 sen, at which figure all the stock in this shop was sold out. The mob then visited other rice dealers to buy at 25 sen, and where this demand was not acceded to, doors and shutters were broken.

The same evening a meeting was held at the public Hall, Tennoji Park, Osaka, under the auspices of a group of persons which is described as the Constitutional Nationalist Party. The audience numbered about 3,000, and a number of speakers strongly denounced the Government for its failure to

regulate the rice market. The meeting passed a resolution to the effect that the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce should resign; the Government should abolish the import duty on foreign rice, refrain from interference with the trade, and take measures to check the inflation of currency, while wealthy men who owe their riches to the war should, before all other wealthy men, take steps to relieve the sufferers from the increase in the cost of living consequent upon the war.

It is reported that certain wealthy men of Osaka have offered to give some hundreds of thousands of yen towards relieving the poor by supplying cheap rice. Governor Hayashi, Mayor Ikegami, Mr. Yamada, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and other prominent persons are considering a plan for raising \$1,500,000 by public subscription in order to buy rice to supply to the poor at low prices. To-day (13th instant) the authorities will hold a conference on this proposal, to which Baron Fujita, Baron Sunomoto, Baron Konoike, and other wealthy men will be invited.

At Nagoya also the situation is very serious. On the night of the 11th instant a crowd estimated at 30,000 people assembled in Teurumai Park, and forming a big procession paraded the streets, throwing stones at various houses and breaking windows.

They were intercepted by the police before they got to Komayamachi, where most of the rice-dealers have their premises, and serious conflicts occurred between the police force and the mob. No casualties are reported, though several arrests were made and many on both sides were roughly handled.

At Kurashiki, Okayama prefecture, over 1,000 people assembled in a temple compound on Saturday evening (10th instant), and made a raid upon the rice-shops, destroying fittings and other property. The premises of one rice-dealer were set on fire, but fortunately the flames were put out before assuming serious dimensions. The mob did not disperse until the small hours of Sunday morning.

During the night an attempt was made to attack the residence of Mr. Ohara, a local millionaire, and the residences of other wealthy people. A strong force of police arrived from the Ogayama headquarters, and prevented the mob from carrying out their plans.

Similar disturbances are reported from many other parts of the country.

In Kobe large crowds collected on the Minatogawa on Sunday evening (11th instant), and were addressed by several speakers on the high price of rice which was attributed to unscrupulous practices by rice-dealers. The crowd numbered about 1,000 at midnight, and went down the Minatogawa and gathered in front of some rice-shops at Tamada-dori and neighbourhood. The crowd, however, refrained from any acts of violence, and gradually dispersed.

It is believed the absence of any untoward incidents was due to the efficient precautions taken by the police under control of Mr. Fujimoto, Police-Inspector at the Prefectural Office. Mr. Fujimoto had a nasty experience early yesterday morning. At about 2 o'clock he was proceeding from the Minatogawa towards home in a rikisha when the puller fell to the ground, and the Inspector was thrown out, sustaining such serious injuries to the head that he had to be immediately taken to the Prefectural Hospital.

The authorities in Kobe are arranging to obtain donations from wealthy men to give relief to the poor.

On Sunday night the mob made attacks on tram-cars in various parts of Nagoya, and the tramway service had to be suspended for some hours. In their raid on rice-shops shortly before mid-night a crowd came to blows with a policeman. He struck one of the crowd with the scabbard of his sabre, which so enraged the crowd that they mobbed the policeman. Six other officers came to the rescue of their comrade, and drew their sabres in order to disperse the crowd. This display of force further added to the indignation of the demonstrators, but at the time this dispatch was sent, the issue was still unsettled.

Reports of similar disturbances come from Shikoku, Hyogo Prefecture; Kurashiki, Okayama Prefecture; Mito, Iwate, and from Oshio-mura, Iwate-ku, Hyogo Prefecture, where the villagers are almost all engaged in making salt. The disturbances are not confined to Japanese alone, for a dispatch from Fusan says that an agent is being dispatched by Chilian raw cotton producers to Japan to open trade in raw cotton with this country.

A Mexican steel works has also sent a note to the Japanese Government Commercial Museum lately asking for mediation between it and Japanese steel-users for new business. Argentina is also anxious to sell more of its wool to Japan. Peru has lately modified its export tax schedules, according to a consular report from Lima, to encourage exports, which include sugar, raw cotton, wool, copper, lead, and others. Sooch is the present trend of wartime conditions in the East.

A WORD TO ONE WOMAN.

An Example to Follow.

If you are the woman to whom this is addressed, you will recognise yourself in the following description. The message and the offer are for you, be you woman or girl.

This woman is tired. She never has all the abounding energy which she envies in others. She has cold feet; they keep her awake. In the morning she is loth to get up. Sleep has not refreshed her. Her appetite is poor; and she often suffers in more ways than anyone realises. She would sometimes take a day in bed if she could; occasionally she is obliged to. Her system is debilitated, and she sees no prospect of better health.

She need not endure this misery. Thousands of women know what relief from pain and an outlook of ill-health, and what new life to every part of the system Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people give women and girls. They have felt the new blood which these pills send coursing through their veins, and the new health tingling in their systems. If you recognise yourself in the above description, start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills, and join the ranks of the women who have helped.

A reporter has interviewed the wife of an instructor on one of His Majesty's warships, Mr. Elizabeth Perkins, who resides at 90, Glendower Road, Plymouth. In the course of conversation she told a tale worth noting. "Several years ago," said Mrs. Perkins, "I suffered from a severe illness.

"For seven months I was under medical care, feeling weaker and weaker every day. I could not eat or sleep, while my limbs ached so fearfully that I couldn't bear to move them.

"I also had fainting fits, going off at the least exertion.

"I tried everything that was possible to try," continued Mrs. Perkins, "but nothing seemed any good. One day I picked up a paper and in it read about Dr. Williams' pink pills. I decided to try them and began a course. After taking one bottle I noticed that my breathing was better; also I could enjoy food.

"Gradually I began to get stronger. Day by day my health improved, and in a short time I had recovered sufficiently to make a journey to the north of England.

"I persevered steadily with the pills while away, and when I returned in six months to Devonport my friends did not recognise me. I was a new woman, and better in health than I had ever been since I was a girl. I owe my present good health if not my life, to Dr. Williams' pink pills."

You cannot do better, if your health is low, than to start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people without delay. These pills are stocked by chemists, and are also obtainable from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuan Road, Shanghai, \$1.50 for a bottle \$8 for 6 bottles, post free.

Free.—There is much useful information in the little handbook, "Plain Talks," offered free to lady readers who send a postcard request for a copy to the above address.

Reports of similar disturbances come from Shikoku, Hyogo Prefecture; Kurashiki, Okayama Prefecture; Mito, Iwate, and from Oshio-mura, Iwate-ku, Hyogo Prefecture, where the villagers are almost all engaged in making salt. The disturbances are not confined to Japanese alone, for a dispatch from Fusan says that an agent is being dispatched by Chilian raw cotton producers to Japan to open trade in raw cotton with this country.

It is usual for Tokyo to take the lead in giving expression to public indignation by destroying police-boxes and making attacks on trams, but curiously nothing of the sort has so far happened in the capital, though on the 10th instant placards were found pasted on the wall round the residence of a certain wealthy man, expressing indignation at "plutocratic despotism."

JAPAN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Capturing a New Market.

Our country writes a Japanese correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, naturally considers the war from the viewpoint of trade which was lost by the European belligerents and which we have acquired. Every one knows the extent to which Japanese trade with the Asiatic continent, and in a large measure with your West Coast, expanded in the first place, the whole of the Bank's capital—the useful working margin of \$5,000,000—has been recruited from local and overseas Chinese. The management of this newest establishment in the banking of the Colony has been invested in Mr. Kwok Man-fai, Chief Manager; while Mr. Lau Hui-shing has been appointed Treasurer, and Mr. K. F. Lay Chief Accountant. At present the bank will carry on business in its temporary office, at 13, Queen's Road, Central, situated under the Astor House Hotel, in the premises recently vacated by the American Express Company, but an enterprising scheme is on foot which includes the erection of a permanent office building in Chinatown, in the neighbourhood of the Fire Brigades Station. A feature of this building will be that it will carry five floors, with a large basement which it is intended to utilize as a modern safe deposit for the convenience of the public, on a similar plan to those safe deposits which are so popular in America.

As soon as normal conditions again prevail, foreign exchange business will be conducted. It is interesting to learn that a branch will be opened at Saigon sometime this month and it is later hoped also to establish branches at other coast ports. Both Western and Chinese banking systems will be adopted, and there is small room for doubt that quite a large business will be done by this new and enterprising Bank.

NEW CHINESE BANK.

Interesting Hongkong Enterprise. Some very interesting facts have reached us in connection with the establishment of the Chinese Merchants Bank, Ltd., in Hongkong, which will commence business on August 26. In the first place, the whole of the Bank's capital—the useful working margin of \$5,000,000—has been recruited from local and overseas Chinese. The management of this newest establishment in the banking of the Colony has been invested in Mr. Kwok Man-fai, Chief Manager; while Mr. Lau Hui-shing has been appointed Treasurer, and Mr. K. F. Lay Chief Accountant. At present the bank will carry on business in its temporary office, at 13, Queen's Road, Central, situated under the Astor House Hotel, in the premises recently vacated by the American Express Company, but an enterprising scheme is on foot which includes the erection of a

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

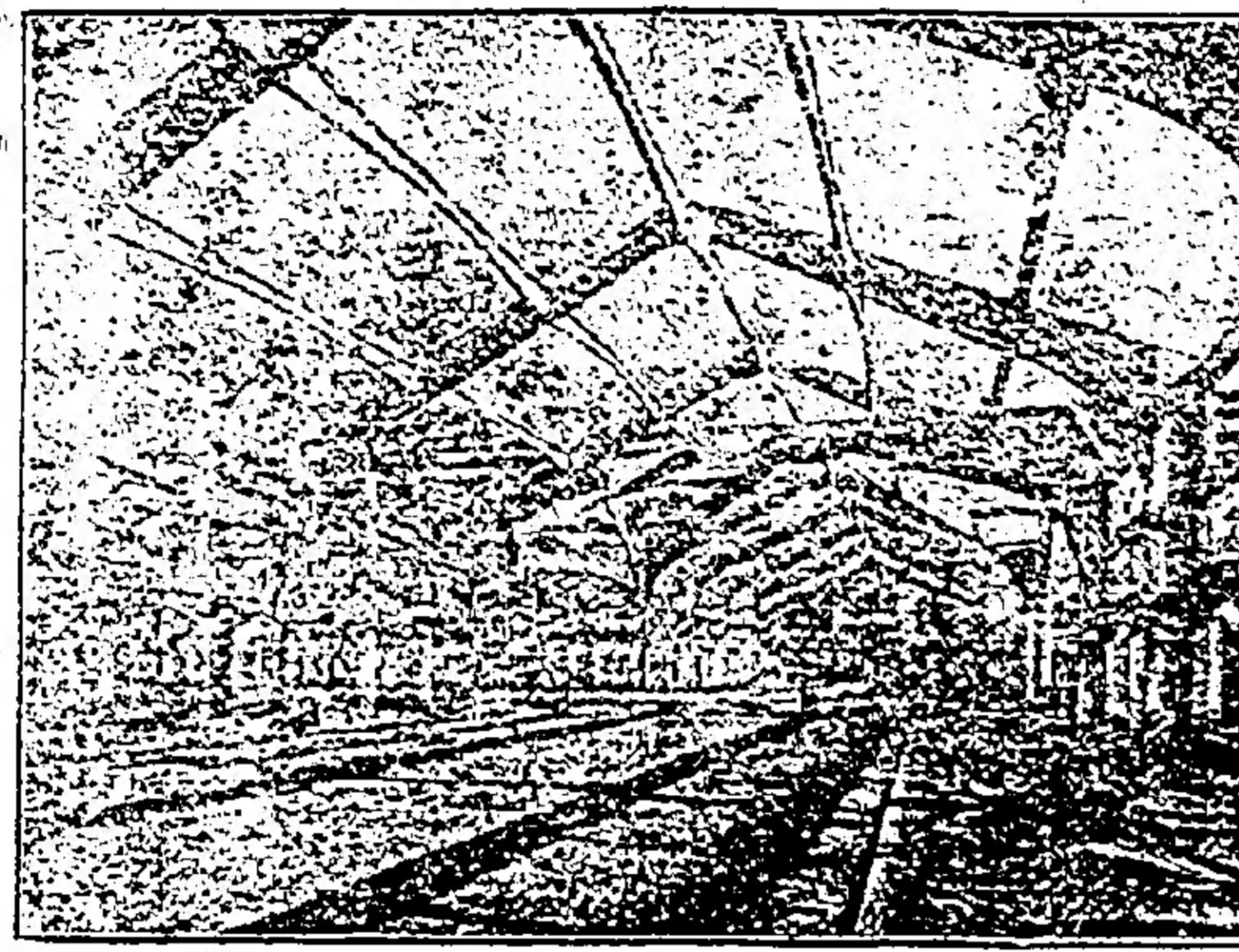
Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"
Telephone—2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.
King's Building,
HONGKONG.

Codes.—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Francais.
Omnibus and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKIN and TIENSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.



SAIGON CENTRAL MARKET

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Soles and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fitch's fire-proof safes.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Dirt in Coal. Sir Albert Stanley, in a written reply to Brigadier-General Page Croft, states that the Controller of Coal Mines is fully alive to the significance of the increased percentage of separable dirt in coal and is sparing no effort to decrease it. The importance of the matter has been impressed both on miners and the management of collieries by letter, and in some cases by addressing mass meetings. An officer of special experience has been appointed to make investigations at collieries with regard to specific complaints and to consult with both the management and the workmen regarding the steps to be taken to remedy the trouble. In so far as the percentage of separable dirt is affected by the cleaning and picking of the coal on the surface, the increase is partly due to the scarcity of labour and machinery necessary for that purpose. Sir Albert is not prepared to accept the figure of 5,000,000 tons as applicable either to the amount of dirt in exported coal or to wasted tonnage, and he is not aware of any trustworthy data on which such an estimate could be based.

To Curb Wheat Speculation. By executive order of the President, authority to increase the price paid for wheat by the Food Administration Grain Corporation has, says the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, been conferred upon Food Administrator Hoover. At the same time the authorized capitalisation of the grain corporation was increased from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000. Stock in the corporation may be purchased by the Government only. The increase in capitalisation is to meet the new demands upon the corporation incident to the purchase by the Government of large stocks of wheat and flour for home consumption and overseas transportation. A huge wheat crop is expected and the Government desires to be in a position to make purchases in whatever amount may be necessary to prevent competitive bidding that might bring about an increase in price. Under the permission to pay more than \$2.20 a bushel, the Grain Corporation will be able to meet the increased cost due to the increase in freight rates. Mr. Hoover has given assurance that there will be no increase in the price of wheat to consumers.

American Report Restrictions on Tea. The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce has received information from the United States that the authorities propose to impose restrictions on the import of tea. It is added that though the exact scope of the proposed restriction is not known, the proposal will be carried out shortly. In this connection an authority in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, is quoted as saying: "With regard to the report that the U.S. Government will impose restrictions on the import of tea, no information has been received by the authorities, and it is believed the news is imaginary. If the American Government is to prohibit

Great Dye Amalgamation. The directors of Brush Dyes, Limited, recently called a meeting at which they were to explore the terms of a proposed amalgamation with Levinstein, Limited, of Manchester. A formal vote will be taken at a later meeting. It is proposed to form a new company to take over the two concerns. The Government will have two nominees on the directorate, who can only be removed by the Government themselves, and they will have a right of veto of board decisions for the protection of dye consumers. The Board of Trade also insists that foreign participation in the capital shall be limited to 25 per cent, and transfers of shares will be liable to control. The dividends will be limited to 8 per cent until the Government's loans are repaid.

Exports from London. The Port and Transit Executive Committee of the Ministry of Shipping have made an Order regulating export traffic from the Port of London. Under these regulations, which come into force on July 1, and affect exports for shipment foreign from the Port of London, other than exports for shipment by channel services, North American services, South American services, or Far East services, no export cargo shall be sent to, or received in London for shipment foreign unless space for such cargo has been previously booked with the steamship line or its agents, and the consignor must certify to the railway company on handing over the goods for rail carriage to London that not only has the pink shipping note been lodged, but that space has been booked with the steamship line for such cargo in the manner referred to.

American Report Restrictions on Tea. The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce has received information from the United States that the authorities propose to impose restrictions on the import of tea. It is added that though the exact scope of the proposed restriction is not known, the proposal will be carried out shortly. In this connection an authority in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, is quoted as saying: "With regard to the report that the U.S. Government will impose restrictions on the import of tea, no information has been received by the authorities, and it is believed the news is imaginary. If the American Government is to prohibit

or restrict the import of tea, it should take similar steps in regard to coffee. Relations between the United States and Brazil, however, are such as to make it impossible for the former to impose restrictions on the import of coffee from that country. It is not believed that the United States will take discriminative action against Japan in prohibiting or restricting the import of tea alone." This is not the first time that the United States has been reported to be contemplating restricting the import of tea. Japanese exporters do not implicitly credit the latest report on this head, but take the frequency with which similar reports have been circulated as indicating the possibility of tea being placed under embargo.

Japan's Supplies of Iron. Notwithstanding the tranquil state of the steel market, with prices comparatively low, pig iron keeps on climbing, due to the inflated demands from steel works and shipbuilders. The scarcity of materials in Japan is owing to the difficulties in securing goods from foreign markets. Pig iron is produced in Japan in some quantity, but nowhere sufficient to meet the needs of the country. Formerly it was imported from India, Canada, China, and elsewhere, particularly from India and China. India, however, stopped its exports last year, so that to-day a small quantity is received from this source, with licenses issued by the Indian Government. The Canadian Government is absolutely certain that the export duty on tin from Siam had recently been increased from ten to twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. This could not fail adversely to affect the production in Siam's territory. He hoped for some modification of the scale of duty. In cotton goods there was a strong demand and a steady advance in prices, with active business on a rising market which engendered speculation in quantity. Consumption was small compared with that bought for speculative purposes. The bazaar could be considered healthy. In connection with the extensive scheme of reclamation and development of Prai, plans had been received by the Chamber which showed the provision of industrial and also godown sites. A site had already been let for a tungsten factory to be erected by a Selangor firm. He hoped that the work of reclamation on Weld Quay, long delayed, would be proceeded with in the interests of the port.

As to the position with regard to factors contributing to steady the rise of the price of rice, which had undergone a substantial improvement, the suspension for a time of Dutch shipping caused the Chamber to address the Government on the importance of prompt action to maintain this and steps had been taken to supply the necessary tonnage. Mr. C. E. Craig called attention to the accumulation of tapioca stocks in Penang and the severe drop in prices and suggested that the committee meet specially to consider the matter. The Chairman replied that it would be discussed at the next meeting of the committee.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

I/T	3/6
Demand	3/6 3/16
30 d/s.	3/6 5/16
60 d/s.	3/6 7/16
4 m/s.	3/6 9/16
I/T Shanghai	Nom.
I/T Singapore	151
I/T Japan	1534
I/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
I/T San Francisco & New York	8314
I/T Java	161
I/T Marks	Nom.
I/T France	4/77
Demand, Paris	4/774

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C.	3/736
4 m/s. D/P.	3/736
6 m/s. L/C.	3/734
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/734
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	8434
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
5 m/s. France	4/944
Demand, Germany	4/994
Demand, New York	8356
I/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
I/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	168
Demand, Singapore	151
On Haiphong	14/4 prem.
On Saigon	14/4 prem.
On Bangkok	44
Sovereign	5.65
Gold Leaf, per oz.	42.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	49 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	par.
" 10 "	
" 5 "	\$1 1/2 prem.
Canton	7 1/2 dis.

As to the position with regard to factors contributing to steady the rise of the price of rice, which had undergone a substantial improvement, the suspension for a time of Dutch shipping caused the Chamber to address the Government on the importance of prompt action to maintain this and steps had been taken to supply the necessary tonnage. Mr. C. E. Craig called attention to the accumulation of tapioca stocks in Penang and the severe drop in prices and suggested that the committee meet specially to consider the matter. The Chairman replied that it would be discussed at the next meeting of the committee.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed, Capital ... Francs 15,000,000.
Paid up ... 12,500,000.
(3/4 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000
subscribed by the Government of the
Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot,
General Manager A. J. Perrotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI TIENTSIN SAIGON HAIPHONG
HONGKONG YUNNANFOU

BANKERS:
la FRANCE. Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
LONDON ... London County & Westminister Bank Ltd.

NEW YORK ... Redmond & Co. Correspondents le chief commercial centre of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Gold. Terms of application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNAL Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel: 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

6.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.00 M.	2.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
10.00 A.M.	12.00 M.	2.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
12.00 M.	2.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.	12.00 M.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

6.00 A.M. and 9 P.M. 10.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 M. 12.

every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS:

10.00 A.M. 12.00 M.

12.00 M. 2.00 P.M.

2.00 P.M. 4.00 P.M.

4.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

6.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.

8.00 P.M. 10.00 P.M.

10.00 P.M. 12.00 M.

12.00 M. 2.00 P.M.

2.00 P.M. 4.00 P.M.

4.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

6.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.

8.00 P.M. 10.00 P.M.

10.00 P.M. 12.00 M.

12.00 M. 2.00 P.M.

2.00 P.M. 4.00 P.M.

4.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

6.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.

8.00 P.M. 10.00 P.M.

10.00 P.M. 12.00 M.

12.00 M. 2.00 P.M.

W.D. & H.O. WILLS' HIGH GRADE

“Embassy”

NO. 77 CIGARETTES.



Are made by scientific processes from
scrupulously selected and perfectly cured
Tobaccos of the Highest Grade, and
for that reason preferred and demanded by
men of all kinds.

Their World Wide Popularity is based
upon their unquestioned excellence.

CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL HIGH CLASS HOUSEHOLDERS IN TINS OF
25 AND 50 AND BOXES OF 10.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

This Advertisement is used by British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

FRIDAY, the 23rd.

August 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Durdell
Street,

A Quantity of Tweed and
Flannel Suit Lengths, Ready
Made Suits, Linen and Soft
Shirts, Collars, Straw Hats
Towels, etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday the
21st inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
ELECTION.

To the Justices of the Peace of
the Colony of Hongkong.

Gentlemen,

It is my intention to stand for
the vacancy on the Legislative
Council to represent the Justices
of the Peace, during the two
months absence of the Hon. H.
E. Pollock, K.C.

Mr. Andrew Forbes has pro-
posed and Mr. Evan Orms頓
has seconded my nomination.

If I am elected, I will do the
best I can in the interests of the
Colony—the Commercial Com-
munity of which I have been
associated with for the past
twenty years.

I have the Honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,
A. R. LOWE.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagor,
M. GEO P LAMMERT has
received instructions to
sell by Public Auction

ON

THURSDAY

the 5th day of September, 1918,
at 3 P.M. at his Sales Room
Durdell Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The following Leasehold
Property situated at Victoria
Hongkong viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of
ground situated at Victoria aforesaid
and known and registered in
the Land Office as Subsection
No. 2 of Section D of Marine Lot
No. 6 and Section B of Subsection
No. 10 of Section B of Marine
Lot No. 6 together with the
messuage or buildings erected
thereon known as No. 9 Jervois
Street, Term 932 years from
25th June, 1859 created by a
Crown Lease of the said lot
dated the 1st December 1863.
Area 606.84 Square Feet. Pro-
portion of Annual Crown rent
\$8.67.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to:

MESSRS. JOHNSON STOKES
& MASTER,

Prince's Building, Ice House
Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagor
or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Telephone 221-222

MASSAGE HALL
4. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(BUDDLE STREET)
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MRS. MORITA
CERTIFIED MASSAUSES
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOUSE

ASAHI BEER
GRAND PRIZE
ASAHI BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED TOKYO, JAPAN
SPECIALY BREWED FOR EXPORT
ASAHI BEER

RUBBER SHARE REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL From
SINGAPORE Dated
July 23rd, 1918.

Sterling Shares.

Nom. Value. Buyers' Sellers.

2/- Shares.

Allager 2/6 3/0
Anglo-Java 5/0 6/0
Anglo-Malay 10/6 13/-
Bataw Malaka 3/6 4/6
Bokoh 2/3 3/9
Bkt Martjam 4/0 5/0
Bkt Sembawang 2/5 3/9
Chersonese (F.M.S.) 2/2 3/6
Chimpul 1/10 2/12
Consolidated 11/- 14/6
Heewood 3/0 3/9
Kuningan Perak 3/6 4/6
Kota Tinggi 2/2 3/6
Labu (F.M.S.) 7/6 9/-
Lingga Ord. 20/- 25/-
London A. R. 7/6 8/6
Merlimau 4/6 5/6
Padang Jawa 2/6 3/6
Perak 5/9 6/9
Port Dickson 2/3 3/9
Selangor 25/- 30/-
Spore Pura 3/6 4/6
Spore United 2/4 2/8
Str. Settlements
(Bertram) 5/- 6/-
Sumatra Para 7/- 8/-
Untd. Serdang
Sumatra 11/- 12/-
Untd. Sumatra 7/- 8/-
Untd. Temiaw 3/0 3/9
Vallambrosa 17/6 19/6

1/- Shares.

Bkt. Rajah 160/- 190/-
Castlefield 110/- 130/-
Dumansara 70/- 80/-
H'lands & L'lands 60/- 70/-
Kuala Lumpur 80/- 100/-
Lanadron 42/- 45/-
Langon (Jaya) 42/- 48/-
Ledybury 53/- 65/-
Lunut 40/- 47/-
Malacca R. P. Ord. 80/- 100/-
7/- Prel. 70/- 80/-
Nordamal 22/- 23/-
Permas 30/- 33/-
Pegoh 43/- 55/-
Rumbia Ord. 28/6 32/6
Rumbia Prel. 35/- 45/-
Rubber Plants
Invert. 22/6 27/6
Sapong 30/- 35/-
Seafield 85/- 102/-
Tebau (Johore) 60/- 78/-
Untd. Sua Betong 55/- 70/-

1/- Shares.

Bkt. Rajah 160/- 190/-
Castlefield 110/- 130/-
Dumansara 70/- 80/-
H'lands & L'lands 60/- 70/-
Kuala Lumpur 80/- 100/-
Lanadron 42/- 45/-
Langon (Jaya) 42/- 48/-
Ledybury 53/- 65/-
Lunut 40/- 47/-
Malacca R. P. Ord. 80/- 100/-
7/- Prel. 70/- 80/-
Nordamal 22/- 23/-
Permas 30/- 33/-
Pegoh 43/- 55/-
Rumbia Ord. 28/6 32/6
Rumbia Prel. 35/- 45/-
Rubber Plants
Invert. 22/6 27/6
Sapong 30/- 35/-
Seafield 85/- 102/-
Tebau (Johore) 60/- 78/-
Untd. Sua Betong 55/- 70/-

1/- Shares.

Bkt. Rajah 160/- 190/-
Castlefield 110/- 130/-
Dumansara 70/- 80/-
H'lands & L'lands 60/- 70/-
Kuala Lumpur 80/- 100/-
Lanadron 42/- 45/-
Langon (Jaya) 42/- 48/-
Ledybury 53/- 65/-
Lunut 40/- 47/-
Malacca R. P. Ord. 80/- 100/-
7/- Prel. 70/- 80/-
Nordamal 22/- 23/-
Permas 30/- 33/-
Pegoh 43/- 55/-
Rumbia Ord. 28/6 32/6
Rumbia Prel. 35/- 45/-
Rubber Plants
Invert. 22/6 27/6
Sapong 30/- 35/-
Seafield 85/- 102/-
Tebau (Johore) 60/- 78/-
Untd. Sua Betong 55/- 70/-

1/- Shares.

Bkt. Rajah 160/- 190/-
Castlefield 110/- 130/-
Dumansara 70/- 80/-
H'lands & L'lands 60/- 70/-
Kuala Lumpur 80/- 100/-
Lanadron 42/- 45/-
Langon (Jaya) 42/- 48/-
Ledybury 53/- 65/-
Lunut 40/- 47/-
Malacca R. P. Ord. 80/- 100/-
7/- Prel. 70/- 80/-
Nordamal 22/- 23/-
Permas 30/- 33/-
Pegoh 43/- 55/-
Rumbia Ord. 28/6 32/6
Rumbia Prel. 35/- 45/-
Rubber Plants
Invert. 22/6 27/6
Sapong 30/- 35/-
Seafield 85/- 102/-
Tebau (Johore) 60/- 78/-
Untd. Sua Betong 55/- 70/-

1/- Shares.

Bkt. Rajah 160/- 190/-
Castlefield 110/- 130/-
Dumansara 70/- 80/-
H'lands & L'lands 60/- 70/-
Kuala Lumpur 80/- 100/-
Lanadron 42/- 45/-
Langon (Jaya) 42/- 48/-
Ledybury 53/- 65/-
Lunut 40/- 47/-
Malacca R. P. Ord. 80/- 100/-
7/- Prel. 70/- 80/-
Nordamal 22/- 23/-
Permas 30/- 33/-
Pegoh 43/- 55/-
Rumbia Ord. 28/6 32/6
Rumbia Prel. 35/- 45/-
Rubber Plants
Invert. 22/6 27/6
Sapong 30/- 35/-
Seafield 85/- 102/-
Tebau (Johore) 60/- 78/-
Untd. Sua Betong 55/- 70/-

1/- Shares.

Bkt. Rajah 160/- 190/-
Castlefield 110/- 130/-
Dumansara 70/- 80/-
H'lands & L'lands 60/- 70/-
Kuala Lumpur 80/- 100/-
Lanadron 42/- 45/-
Langon (Jaya) 42/- 48/-
Ledybury 53/- 65/-
Lunut 40/- 47/-
Malacca R. P. Ord. 80/- 100/-
7/- Prel. 70/- 80/-
Nordamal 22/- 23/-
Permas 30/- 33/-
Pegoh 43/- 55/-
Rumbia Ord. 28/6 32/6
Rumbia Prel. 35/- 45/-
Rubber Plants
Invert. 22/6 27/6
Sapong 30/- 35/-
Seafield 85/- 102/-
Tebau (Johore) 60/- 78/-
Untd. Sua Betong 55/- 70/-

1/- Shares.

Bkt. Rajah 160/- 190/-
Castlefield 110/- 130/-
Dumansara 70/- 80/-
H'lands & L'lands 60/- 70/-
Kuala Lumpur 80/- 100/-
Lanadron 42/- 45/-
Langon (Jaya) 42/- 48/-
Ledybury 53/- 65/-
Lunut 40/- 47/-
Malacca R. P. Ord. 80/- 100/-
7/- Prel. 70/- 80/-
Nordamal 22/- 23/-
Permas 30/- 33/-
Pegoh 43/- 55/-
Rumbia Ord. 28/6 32/6
Rumbia Prel. 35/- 45/-
Rubber Plants
Invert. 22/6 27/6
Sapong 30/- 35/-
Seafield 85/- 102/-
Tebau (Johore) 60/- 78/-
Untd. Sua Betong 55/- 70/-

1/- Shares.

Bkt. Rajah 160/- 190/-
Castlefield 110/- 130/-
Dumansara 70/- 80/-
H'lands & L'lands 60/- 70/-
Kuala Lumpur 80/- 100/-
Lanadron 42/- 45/-
Langon (Jaya) 42/- 48/-
Ledybury 53/- 65/-
Lunut 40/- 47/-
Malacca R. P. Ord. 80/- 100/-
7/- Prel. 70/- 80/-
Nordamal 22/- 23/-
Permas 30/- 33/-
Pegoh 43/- 55/-
Rumbia Ord. 28/6 32/6
Rumbia Prel. 35/- 45/-
Rubber Plants
Invert. 22/6 27/6
Sapong 30/- 35/-
Seafield 85/- 102/-
Tebau (Johore) 60/- 78/-
Untd. Sua Betong 55/- 70/-

1/- Shares.

Bkt. Rajah 160/- 190/-
Castlefield 110/- 130/-
Dumansara 70/- 80/-
H'lands & L'lands 60/- 70/-
Kuala Lumpur 80/- 100/-
Lanadron 42/- 45/-
Langon (Jaya) 42/- 48/-
Ledybury 53/- 65/-
Lunut 40/- 47/-
Malacca R. P. Ord. 80/- 100/-
7/- Prel. 70/- 80/-
Nordamal 22/- 23/-
Permas 30/- 33/-
Pegoh 43/- 55/-
Rumbia Ord. 28/6 32/6
Rumbia Prel. 35/- 45/-
Rubber Plants
Invert. 22/6 27/6
Sapong 30/- 35/-
Seafield 85/- 102/-
Tebau (Johore) 60/- 78/-
Untd. Sua Betong 55/- 70/-

1/- Shares.

Bkt. Rajah 160/- 190/-
Castlefield 110/- 130/-
Dumansara 70/- 80/-
H'lands & L'lands 60/- 70/-
Kuala Lumpur 80/- 100/-
Lanadron 42/- 45/-
Langon (Jaya) 42/- 48/-
Ledybury 53/- 65/-
Lunut 40/- 47/-
Malacca R. P. Ord. 80/- 100/-
7/- Prel. 70/- 80/-
Nordamal 22/- 23/-
Permas 30/- 33/-
Pegoh 43/- 55/-
Rumbia Ord. 28/6 32/6
Rumbia Prel. 35/- 45/-
Rubber Plants
Invert. 22/6 27/6
Sapong 30/- 35/-
Seafield 85/- 102/-
Tebau (Johore) 60/- 78/-
Untd. Sua Betong 55/- 70/-

1/- Shares.

Bkt. Rajah 160/- 190/-
Castlefield 110/- 130/-
Dumansara 70/- 80/-
H'lands & L'lands 60/- 70/-
Kuala Lumpur 80/- 100/-
Lanadron 42/- 45/-
Langon (Jaya)